

ARMER'S
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OUR LORD

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Dozen or Six.

Liberal terms.

omas Crocker, Esq.
Dennett, Messrs.
owell, Oren Shaw,
d, Nathaniel Har-
R. Briggs, Esq.
obinson, William
d James Crockett,

1827.

Nails and

WINE--

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he perfect state of man upon earth; and as the purest of human felicity

consists in its participation, with others, it is no small addition to the sum of our national happiness, at this

time, that peace and prosperity prevail to a degree seldom experienced, over the whole habitable globe; presenting, though as yet with painful exceptions,

a foretaste of that blessed period of promise, when the lion shall lie down with the lamb, and wars shall be no more.

To preserve, to improve, and to perpetuate, the sources, and to direct, in their most effective channels, the streams, which contribute to the public weal, is the purpose for which Government was instituted.

Objects of deep importance to the welfare of the Union are constantly recurring, to demand the attention of the Federal Legislature;

and they call with accumulated interest, at the first meeting of the two Houses, after their periodical renovation.

To present to their consideration, from time to time, subjects in which the interests of the nation are most deeply involved,

and for the regulation of which the legislative will is alone competent, is a duty prescribed by the Constitution, to the performance of which the first meeting of the new Congress is a period eminently appropriate, and which it is now my purpose to discharge.

Our relations of friendship with the other nations of the earth, political and commercial, have been preserved unimpaired; and the opportunities to improve them have been cultivated with anxious and unremitting attention.

A negotiation, upon subjects of high and delicate interest, with the Government of Great Britain, has terminated in the adjustment of some of the questions at issue, upon satisfactory terms, and the postponement of others for future discussion and agreement.

The purposes of the Convention, concluded at St. Petersburg, on the 12th day of July, 1822, under the mediation of the late Emperor Alexander, have been carried into effect by a subsequent Convention, concluded at London on the 13th of November, 1826, the ratifications of which were exchanged at that place on the 6th day of February last. A copy of the proclamation issued on the nineteenth day of March last, publishing this Convention, is herewith communicated to Congress.

The sum of twelve hundred and four thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars, therein stipulated to be paid to the claimants of indemnity under the first Article of the Treaty of Ghent, has been duly received, and the Commission instituted conformably to the act of Congress of the 2d of March last, for the distribution of the indemnity to the persons entitled to receive it, are now in session, and approaching the conclusion of their labors. This final disposal of one of the most painful topics of collision between the United States and Great Britain, not only affords an occasion of gratulation to ourselves, but has had the happy effect in promoting a friendly disposition, and in so tending asperities upon other objects of discussion.

Nor ought it to pass without the tribute of a frank and cordial acknowledgment of the magnanimity with which an honorable nation, by the reparation of their own wrongs, achieves a triumph more glorious than any field of blood can ever bestow.

The Conventions of 3d July, 1815, and of 20th October, 1818, will expire

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OXFORD OBSERVER

VOL. IV.]

NORWAY, (Maine,) THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1827.

[NO. 181.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

A revolution of the seasons, has nearly been completed since the Representatives of the People and States of this Union were last assembled at this place, to deliberate and to act upon the common important interests of their constituents. In that interval, the never slumbering eye of a wise and benevolent Providence has continued its guardian care over the welfare of our beloved country. The blessing of health has continued generally to prevail throughout the land. The blessing of peace with our brethren of the human race has been enjoyed without interruption; internal quiet has left our fellow-citizens, in the full enjoyment of all their rights, and in the free exercise of all their faculties, to pursue the impulse of their nature, and the obligation of their duty, in the improvement of their own condition.

The productions of the soil, the exchanges of commerce, the vivifying labors of human industry, have combined to mingle in our cup a portion of enjoyments large and liberal as the indulgence of Heaven has perhaps ever granted to the imperfect state of man upon earth; and as the purest of human felicity consists in its participation, with others, it is no small addition to the sum of our national happiness, at this time, that peace and prosperity prevail to a degree seldom experienced, over the whole habitable globe; presenting, though as yet with painful exceptions, a foretaste of that blessed period of promise, when the lion shall lie down with the lamb, and wars shall be no more.

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by their own limitation on the 20th October, 1828. These have regulated the direct commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, upon terms of the most perfect reciprocity; and they effected a temporary compromise of the respective rights and claims to territory Westward of the Rocky Mountains. These arrangements have been continued for an indefinite period of time, after the expiration of the abovementioned Conventions; leaving each party the liberty of terminating them, by giving twelve months notice to the other. The radical principle of all commercial intercourse between independent nations, is the mutual interest of both parties. It is the vital spirit of trade itself; nor can it be reconciled to the nature of man, or to the primary laws of human society, that any traffic should long be willingly pursued, of which all the advantages are on one side, and all the burdens on the other. Treaties of Commerce have been found, by experience, to be among the most effective instruments for promoting peace and harmony between nations whose interests, exclusively considered on either side, are brought into frequent collisions by competition. In framing such treaties, it is the duty of each party, not simply to urge with unyielding pertinacity that which suits its own interest, but to concede liberally to that which is adapted to the interest of the other. To accomplish this, little more is generally required than a simple observance of the rule of reciprocity; and were it possible for the statesmen of one nation, by stratagem and management, to obtain from the weakness or ignorance of another, an overreaching treaty, such a compact would prove an incentive to war rather than a bond of peace. Our Conventions with Great Britain are founded upon the principles of reciprocity. The commercial intercourse between the two countries is greater in magnitude and amount than between any two other nations on the globe. It is, for all purposes of benefit or advantage to both, as precious, and, in all probability, far more extensive, than if the parties were still constituent parts of one and the same nation. Treaties between such States, regulating the intercourse of peace between them, and adjusting interests of such transcendent importance to both, which have been found, in a long experience of years, mutually advantageous, should not be lightly cancelled or discontinued. Two Conventions, for continuing in force, those abovementioned, have been concluded between the Plenipotentiaries of the two Governments, on the 6th of August last, and will be forthwith laid before the Senate for the exercise of their constitutional authority concerning them.

In the execution of the Treaties of Peace, of November, 1782, and September, 1783, between the U. States and Great Britain, and which terminated the war of our Independence, a line of boundary was drawn as the demarcation of territory between the two countries, extending over near twenty degrees of latitude, and ranging over seas, lakes, and mountains, then very imperfectly explored, and scarcely opened to the geographical knowledge of the age. In the progress of discovery and settlement by both parties, since that time, several questions of boundary, between their respective Territories, have arisen, which have been found of exceedingly difficult adjustment. At the close of the last war with Great Britain, four of these questions pressed themselves upon the consideration of the negotiators of the Treaty of Ghent, but without the means of concluding a definite arrangement concerning them. They were referred to three separate Commissions, consisting of two Commissioners, one appointed by each party, to examine and decide upon their respective claims. In the event of disagreement between the Commissioners, it was provided that they should make reports to their several Governments; and that the reports should finally be referred to the decision of a Sovereign, the common friend of both. Of these Commissions, two have already terminated their sessions and investigations, one by entire and the other by partial agreement. The Commissioners of the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent have finally disagreed, and made their conflicting reports to their own Governments. But from these reports a great difficulty has occurred in making up a question to be decided by the Arbitrator. This purpose has, however, been effected by a fourth Convention, concluded at London, by the Plenipotentiaries of the two Governments, on the 29th of September last. It will be submitted, together with the others, to the consideration of the Senate.

While these questions have been pending, incidents have occurred of conflicting pretensions, and of dangerous character, upon the territory itself, in dispute between the two Nations. By a common understanding between the Governments, it was agreed, that no exercise of exclusive jurisdiction, by either party, while the negotiation was pending, should change the state of the question of right, to be definitely settled. Such collision has, nevertheless, recently taken place, by occurrences, the precise character of which has not yet been ascertained. A communication from the Governor of the State of Maine, with accompanying documents, and correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Minister of Great Britain, on this subject, are now communicated. Measures have been taken to ascertain the state of the facts more correctly, by the employment of a special Agent, to visit the spot where the alleged outrage has occurred, the result of whose inquiries, when received, will be transmitted to Congress.

portion of this trade, in the vessels of all nations. That period having already expired, the state of mutual interdiction has again taken place. The British Government have not only declined negotiation upon this subject, but, by the principle they have assumed with reference to it, have precluded even the means of negotiation. It becomes not the self-respect of the United States, either to solicit gratuitous favors, or to accept as the grant of a favor that for which an ample equivalent is exacted. It remains to be determined by the respective Governments, whether the trade shall be opened by acts of reciprocal legislation. It is, in the mean time, satisfactory to know, that, apart from the inconveniences resulting from a disturbance of the usual channels of trade no loss has been sustained by the commerce, the navigation, or the revenue of the United States, and none of magnitude is to be apprehended from this existing state of mutual interdict.

With the other maritime and commercial Nations of Europe, our intercourse continues, with little variation. Since the cessation, by the Convention of 24th June, 1822, of all discriminating duties upon the vessels of the United States and of France, in either country, our trade with that nation has increased and is increasing.—A disposition on the part of France has been manifested to renew that negotiation; and, in acceding to the proposal, we have expressed the wish that it might be extended to other objects, upon which a good understanding between the parties would be beneficial to the interests of both. The origin of the political relations between the United States and France, is coeval with the first years of our Independence. The memory of it is interwoven with that of our arduous struggle for national existence. Weakened as it has occasionally been since that time, it can by us never be forgotten; and we should hail with exultation the moment which should indicate a recollection, equally friendly in spirit, on the part of France. A fresh effort has recently been made, by the Minister of the United States residing at Paris, to obtain a consideration of the just claims of citizens of the United States to the reparation of wrongs long since committed, many of them frankly acknowledged, and all of them entitled, upon every principle of justice, to a candid examination. The proposal last made to the French Government has been to refer the subject, which has formed an obstacle to his consideration, to the determination of a Sovereign, the common friend of both. To this offer no definitive answer has yet been received; but the gallant and honorable spirit which has at all times been the pride and glory of France, will not ultimately permit the demands of innocent sufferers to be extinguished in the mere consciousness of the power to reject them.

A new Treaty of Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, had been concluded with the Kingdom of Sweden, which will be submitted to the Senate for their advice with regard to its ratification. At a more recent date, a Minister Plenipotentiary from the Hanseatic Republics of Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen, has been received, charged with a special mission for the negotiation of a Treaty of Amity and Commerce between that ancient and renowned League and the United States. This negotiation has accordingly been commenced, and is now in progress, the result of which will, if successful, be also submitted to the Senate for their consideration.

A hope was for short time entertained, that a treaty of Peace, actually signed between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and Brazil, would supersede all further occasion for those collisions between belligerent pretensions and neutral rights, which are so commonly the result of maritime war, and which have unfortunately disturbed the harmony of the relations between the United States and the Brazilian Governments. At their last session, Congress were informed that some of the naval officers of that Empire had advanced and practised upon principles in relation to blockades and to neutral navigation, which we could not sanction, and which our commanders found it necessary to resist. It appears that they have not been sustained by the Government of Brazil itself. Some of the vessels captured under the assumed authority of these erroneous principles, have been restored; and we trust that our just expectations will be realized, that adequate indemnity will be made to all the citizens of the United States who have suffered by the unwarrented captures which the Brazilian tribunals themselves have pronounced unlawful.

In the diplomatic discussions at Rio de Janeiro, of these wrongs, sustained by citizens of the United States, and of others which seemed as if emanating immediately from that Government itself, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States, under an impression that his representations in behalf of the rights and interests of his countrymen were totally disregarded and useless, deemed it his duty, without waiting for instructions, to terminate his official functions, to demand his passport, and return to the United States. This movement, dictated by an honest zeal for the honor and interests of his country; motives which operated exclusively upon the mind of the officer who resorted to it, has not been disapproved by me. The Brazilian Government, however, complained of it as a measure for which no adequate intentional cause had been given by them; and upon an explicit assurance, through their Charge d'Affaires,

POETRY.

FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN.
SHALL MAN FOREVER SLEEP?
Shall you sun sink low to rest,
Where an azure glowing sky,
Spread o'er seas of emerald light,
Where groves of coral lie?
Shall you star that floats serene,
Where Heaven's own sapphires glow—
Rebels its wasted fading beam,
Where spicy breezes blow?
Shall that sun in splendor rise,
O'er his glorious pathway sweep—
That star in brilliance greet our eyes—
Yet Man forever sleep?
Shall these flow'r that bloom so fair,
Roses wet with morning dew,
Shedding fragrance through the air,
Ever charming—ever new?
Shall this grove in whose green shade,
Feath'rd songsters love to rove,
See its scatter'd foliage fade,
Silent every voice of love?
Shall these wide pale leaves fling,
Surely winter o'er them sweep?
Find their hues restor'd by spring—
Yet Man forever sleep?
Shall this worm that lowly lies,
Leave the earth for fields of air;
On his gold-drop pinions rise,
A beauteous reveler there?
And shall man of nobler birth,
Never o'er these barriers leap;
Spend one trifling hour on earth,
And then forever sleep?
No—yon Sun may set in gloom—
Stars withdraw the light they give—
Fields and Flowers may cease to bloom—
Yet Man shall ever live! N. G.

CHRIST VICTORIOUS.

BY DODDRIDGE.

Gird on the conquering sword,
Ascend thy shining car;
And march, Almighty Lord,
To wage the holy war;
Before his wheels in glad surprise,
Ye valleys rise and sink ye hills.

Before thine awful face,
Millions of foes shall fall,
The captives of thy grace,
That grace which conquers all:
The world shall know great King of Kings,
What wondrous things thine arm can do.

Here too my waiting soul,
Bend thy triumphant way;
Here every foe control,
And all thy power display.
My heart, thy throne, blest Jesus see,
Submit to Thee, to Thee alone.

There is much poetry and refined sentiment as well as an instructive moral, in the following lines, translated from the Arabic, which we find in the London Magazine:

Why should I blush that fortune's frown
Dooms me life's humble paths to tread,
To live unheeded and unknown;
To sink forgotten to the dead!
'Tis not the good, the wise, the brave,
That surest shine or brightest rise,
The feather sports upon the wave,
The pearl in ocean's cavares lies.

Each lesser star that studs the sphere,
Sparkles with undiminished light;
Dark and eclipsed alone appear
The Lord of Day, the Queen of Night.

SONG.

AIR CORNALL.

Day breaks on the mountain,
Light breaks o'er the storm,
The sun from the shower
Glints silent and warm;
But dark is the hour
Of grief on my soul
There's no morn to wake it,
No beam to console.

The hawk's to his corral,
The dove to her nest,
The grey wolf's to greenwood,
The fox to his rest,
But even and morrow
And wakful to me,
There's no rest for my sorrow,
No sleep for my ee.

O lily of England,
O lady my love,
How fair is the sunbeam
Thy bower above!
But bright be thy blossom,
And reckless thy glee,
And crossed not thy bosom
With sorrow for me.

We have met in delight,
We have deemed ne'er to sever
We have lived in despair,
We have parted forever!
But there's a rest
To the mourner is given,
We shall sleep on its breast,
And awaken in heaven.

VARIETY.

VENTRILLOQUISM.

Among the law companions of the late Duke of Orleans was an Abbe, who by his talents contributed to the amusements of his highness. One Sunday that the ducal family dined in the country, the Abbe was left solitary and at loss how to employ his time. Calling a hackney-coach in the square adjoining to the palace, he ordered it to drive to St. Cloud. The coachman had scarcely passed the barrier when he was astonished by three or four voices in his vehicle, with mingled threats and cries of murder. Stopping his horses, he descended, opened the door, and saw nothing but our Abbe, who affected to sleep profoundly. Jehu, rubbing his eyes, began to doubt his ears, and even of his mental sanity, but drove quietly on, till passing the gate, he entered the Bois de Boulogne, somewhat resembling Hyde-park, but with numerous thickets. Here he was astounded by three or four voices in his coach; but it was a woman defending herself from violence; and again descending, he found his fare fast asleep. Towards the middle of the Bois de Boulogne, the highway passes through deep sand, and the carriages, of course, are constrained to a slow progress,

Here the Abbe gently opened the coach-door, stepped on the sand, and retiring obliquely behind, gained the nearest thicket, where he dined at his ease, as he had concealed a cold chicken, and a wicker bottle full of good wine. Meanwhile the coachman proceeds to St. Cloud, stops at the chief tavern, alights, opens his door, flings down the steps, and perceives that his carriage is void and empty. Cursing his destiny on losing his fare, and such a gainful day as Sunday is to the tribe, he was obliged to refresh his horses, and eat a morsel, after which he returned in sorrow and dismay, by the same route. The Abbe was on the watch; with the same advantage of the sandy road, approached from behind, and opening the door, glided into the coach, where he remained in great silence till the driver stopped at the first stand in Paris, eager to supply the loss of time; but he was ready to lose what few senses he retained when he saw his fare pop his head out at the window, and heard him exclaim, "to the square where you took me up." He obeyed in great terror, and hat in hand, let the Abbe descend: but, when the money was offered, he hastily mounted his box, and drove off, roaring, "No, no, Mr. Devil, I shall never damn my soul by taking your wages."

THE ENCHANTED GUM.

It happened some sixty or seventy years since, in the land of pumpkins, that an honest old simpleton, who had been 'to training,' had made money enough by throwing stones at a training cake, to get very comfortably fuddled, even without a draft upon his purse of the four pence ha' penny piece, laid by for that purpose several months before. Some wags who had kept more sober on the occasion than our hero, not having had so good luck at the gingerbread gambling, loaded his gun to the very muzzle, with alternate charges of excellent double battled and touchwood; and starting him homeward, took care to put a red hot nail rod upon the topmost piece of touchwood. Uncle Ichabod, honest old soul, shouldered fire-lock, and took up his line of march for home. He had not got far, however, before pop goes the first charge from his gun—rather singular thought uncle Ichabod, but a mere accident, doubtless; a charge being left there carelessly. A few rods further, bang! goes the second charge. "Lord marcy," says Ichabod, this is ternal strange, I swaggers, but I guess it didn't all go off first time, would it though? He had hardly finished this dialogue with himself, before off goes his repeater again—"My gracious, exclaimed our terrified militia man, 'the old boy is in the gun, I never heard of such a thing in my born days,'—an exclamation which he had hardly concluded before his everlasting musket struck four; and Ichabod having no longer any fellowship for a weapon possessing such fearful continuity of explosion, very prudently threw it over the fence, and made rapid strides for the house of a clergyman, having now, no doubt, that he or his gun was bewitched. The clergyman himself was not without his doubts on the subject; after Ichabod had testified to the whole story, the truth of which was corroborated by several distinct discharges from the gun in the place where he had thrown it, which was within plain hearing of the parties.—However, while the matter remained sub judice, the mischievous scatifs, who had caused all the alarm, arrived with the offended musket, which made its last discharge in the clergyman's presence, and refused further service till reloaded. It was never fairly settled, however, between him and Ichabod, whether or not it was the case of real witchcraft—a matter which we are the first to put at rest, by detailing these particulars.—Boston Spectator and Ladies' Album.

WINTER EVENING.

I like to sit in my study in a winter evening, when the wind blows clear, and the fire burns bright. If I am alone, I sometimes love to muse loosely on a thousand fits of imagination—to remark the gentle agitations of the flame—to eye the mouse, that listens at his knot-hole, and then runs quick across the hearth—or dwell long on the singing of the wood, when the heat drives out the sap. I believe that such reverie softens the heart, while it relaxes the body, for thus the senses are gratified in repose. In the fire I have the softest colors, and the sweetest and most various undulations, and in the gentle music of the green stick there is melody for fairies. No scene is particularly excited by my silver grey, silken-footed, and crumbl-nibbling animal, but perhaps he might teach me a lesson of prudence, not to set out on a journey, until I have inquired the dangers and difficulties of the way. While I am in this state of lonely musing, I sometimes lapse unwillingly into grief—for my guardians are dead, and my friends are far from me, my years are hastening away, "and evening with its hollow blast murmurs of pleasures never to return." But this state I do not like to indulge, for sorrow grows by musing—I therefore rouse myself from fears that dishearten, to studies that strengthen or exhilarate me—and when I lighted a cigar, & have put on more wood, I track Park to the banks of the Niger, or I mount the walls of Rome with "Bourbon and revenge," and close

the evening with an act from Shakespeare, the best of poets and the wisest of writers.—Anthology.

CATCHING A BEAVER.

There is in Ashby, Massachusetts, a bog, called Beaver Meadow, from the circumstance of the beavers baying formerly built a dam across a small stream that runs through it. And it has since been customary for the owners of the land to overflow it with water in the winter season, to improve its products. It is owned by several of the neighboring farmers, who repair thither annually for the purpose of making hay. It was on one of those occasions while a number of them were sitting under the shade of a tree, over a comfortable jug of four o'clock, that Phil Buttrick, an old hunter, told the following story—"I was once," said he, "skating on the ice, upon this meadow, when I saw a famous large beaver to which I immediately gave chase. Finding himself close pressed, he popped through a hole in the ice, and I off with my hat and plunged after him." He paddled with all his might, and I followed after; but the beaver had rather the advantage in swimming, encumbered as I was with my great coat and skates, and it was not until he was clambering out at another hole, that I made him my prisoner."

"But, Mr. Buttrick," said one of the company, "didn't you take cold?" "Oh! not at all," he replied, "it was in hay time, and the water was very warm!"

Adams American.

SAMUEL CUTLER,

HAS taken the Store, door above

BANK OF PORTLAND,

MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND;

And has for sale at the lowest prices, for cash,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

PIECE GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Black, Blue, Olive and Mixed BROAD

CLOTHS;

Ladies Pelisse cloths; CASSIMERES;

Handsome dark Calicos; at 20 cts.

Rich Patches; Cambrics; Muslins;

Nice plain Muslin at 25 cts, per yard;

Black and Colored Canton Crapes;

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILK GOODS

at low prices;

Linens: Lawns; and Linen Cambrics;

Ribbons; Needles; Tapes; Pins; Buttons;

Bombazetts; Cambrics; Plaids; Flannels;

—ALSO—

Bed Ticking; Sheetings and Shirtings;

Checks & Ginghams; Batting and Wadding;

Blue and White Cotton Warp; Sewing

and Knitting Cotton; with a great variety

of other Goods.

It is presumed that the quality, price, and

time for the above articles, will give entire

satisfaction.—Portland, Aug. 14, 1827.—163

MAINE FARMER'S ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1828.

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by the Gross, Dozen or Single.

Traders supplied on liberal terms.

Sold also at retail by Thomas Crocker, Esq. Ebenezer Drake, Maj. John Dennett, Messrs Morse & Hall, Lewis B. Stowell, Oren Shaw, Paris, Mr. Nathan Atwood, Nathaniel Harlow, Esq. Buckfield, John R. Briggs, Esq. Woodstock. Increase Robinson, William Cox, Jeremiah Mitchell, and James Crockett, Norway.

Cordage, Cut Nails and Duck.

THOMAS BROWNE—

No. 10, LONG WHARF, PORTLAND,
GENT for the State of Maine, for the sale of Patent Cordage, made by Robbins, of Plymouth.—Also Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes, from 3d to 50d, manufactured by Boston Iron Company. Duck, of various pieces; Anchors and Chain Cables.

It is presumed that the quality, price, and time for the above articles, will give entire satisfaction.—Portland, Aug. 14, 1827.—163

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford ss.

TAKEN in virtue of a Writ of Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue at the Store of D. & L. Brown, in Waterford, in said County, on Monday, the thirty-first day of December next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, all the right, in equity, which William Sawin has of redeeming the following Mortgaged Real Estate situated in Waterford aforesaid, viz.: The house lately occupied by the said Sawin as a Tavern, and now occupied by Levi Brown, together with the Stable and the land appurtenant to the establishment of what was called the homestead of the said Sawin in said Waterford.

William Sawin has of redeeming the following Mortgaged Real Estate situated in Waterford aforesaid, viz.: The house lately occupied by the said Sawin as a Tavern, and now occupied by Levi Brown, together with the Stable and the land appurtenant to the establishment of what was called the homestead of the said Sawin in said Waterford.

Also, a piece of land adjoining the farm of the Rev. J. A. Douglass, containing about twenty-five acres.—At the time and place of sale a full description of said Real Estate will be given, and also an account for what the same has been mortgaged.

WILLIAM MORSE, Jun. Dep. Sheriff. Waterford, Nov. 22, 1827.

HOUSE & LAND.

FOR sale by the subscriber, a good Two-story Dwelling House, partly finished, with Land sufficient for a good garden. Also a good new SAWMILL, well built, and situated on the Sheep Falls, so called, where there is a good chance for timber, and a sufficient quantity of water for nearly the whole season. There is likewise a good privilege to the erection of almost any kind of machinery which requires water power.—Also a number of eligible house lots on each side of the road, which are well situated, and inferior to none in the vicinity for pleasantness of situation and goodness of soil.

The above will be sold at a cheap rate, & the terms of payment will be such that almost any person can purchase it, who has any desire for property of this kind.

For further information please inquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. BAILEY BODWELL. Norway, Sept. 7, 1827.

167

ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against LOSS and DAMAGE by FIRE only, with a Capital of 200,000 Dollars, and a surplus Fund of more than THIRTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, the whole secured and vested in the best possible manner,—offer to take risks on terms favorable as other Offices.

The business of the Company is principally confined to risks in the country, and therefore so detached that its capital is not exposed to great losses by sweeping fires. The small compensation they require, and the liberality and promptness in adjusting all losses that may accrue under their Policies together with eight years close application and experience, induce them to offer themselves that they shall receive a share of public patronage.

The subscriber is an authorized Agent for this Company, and will issue Policies immediately, to those who may apply for them.

ASA BARTON. Norway, Nov. 20, 1827.

N. B.—As this Company does not insure upon marine risks, it is considered to be perfectly safe, and deserving of public confidence.

ASA BARTON, Agent. Nov. 20, 1827.

SPECTACLES.

JUST received a new and large assortment of Green and White Spectacles, from 25 cents to \$1.00 per pair.

ASA BARTON, Agent. November 11.

THE OBSERVER

Published every Thursday Morning, by ASA BARTON,

(FOR THE PROPRIETORS,) at \$200 per annum, subject to a deduction of 12 1/2 per cent., to all who pay cash within three months from the date of their subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted three weeks at one dollar per square—less than a square, seventy-five cents. Legal Notices of the usual price.

No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, but at the option of the publisher.

The Publisher deems it expedient to give notice, that, while he shall always endeavor to be literally correct, he will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the amount charged for its publication.

The Con-

and of 929

RIMER'S
NAC,
F OUR LORD
28.

or sale at the Oxford

Fross, Dozen or Six-

on liberal terms.

Thomas Crocker, Esq
John Deneut, Messrs
Stowell, Oren Shaw,
Good, Nathaniel Har-
rison R. Briggs, Esq.
Robinson, William
and James Crockett,

Nails and

WROWE--

RE, PORTLAND,
e of Maine, for the
age, made by Rob-
Cut Nails and Brads
50d, manufactured
Duck, of various
air Cables.

quality, price, and
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S SALE

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of D. & L. Brown,
County, on Mon-
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Real Estate situat-
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in the Stable and
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the homestead
said Waterford.—
adjoining the farm
buglass, containing
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the same has been
JUN. Dep. Sheriff.
2, 1827.

LAND.
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EY BODWELL.
ff 167

URANCE

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and will issue Poli-
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ASA BARTON.

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considered to be per-
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Nov. 20, 1827.

ICLES.

new and large as-
and White Spec-
\$1.00 per pair.
CARTON, Agent.

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PRITONS.)
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VOL. IV.]

NORWAY, (Maine,) THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1827.

[NO. 181.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representa-
tives of the United States.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives.

A revolution of the seasons, has near-
ly been completed since the Repre-
sentatives of the People and States of this
Union were last assembled at this place,
to deliberate and to act upon the com-
mon important interests of their constit-
uents. In that interval, the never slum-
bering eye of a wise and benevolent
Providence has continued its guardian
care over the welfare of our beloved
country. The blessing of health has
continued generally to prevail through-
out the land. The blessing of peace
with our brethren of the human race
has been enjoyed without interruption ;
internal quiet has left our fellow-citizens,
in the full enjoyment of all their rights,
and in the free exercise of all their facul-
ties, to pursue the impulse of their nature,
and the obligation of their duty, in
the improvement of their own condition.
The productions of the soil, the exchan-
ges of commerce, the vivifying labors of
human industry, have combined to min-
gle in our cup a portion of enjoyment as
large and liberal as the indulgence of
Heaven has perhaps ever granted to the
imperfect state of man upon earth ;
and as the purest of human felicity
consists in its participation with others,
it is no small addition to the sum of our national happiness, at this
time, that peace and prosperity prevail
to degree seldom experienced, over
the whole habitable globe ; presenting,
though as yet with painful exceptions,
a foretaste of that blessed period of
promise, when the lion shall lie down
with the lamb, and wars shall be no
more. To preserve, to improve, and to
perpetuate, the sources, and to direct,
in their most effective channels, the
streams, which contribute to the public
weal, is the purpose for which Govern-
ment was instituted. Objects of deep
importance to the welfare of the Union
are constantly recurring, to demand the
attention of the Federal Legislature ;
and they call with accumulated interest,
at the first meeting of the two Houses,
after their periodical renovation. To
present to their consideration, from time to
time, subjects in which the interests
of the nation are most deeply involved,
and for the regulation of which the leg-
islative will is alone competent, is a
duty prescribed by the Constitution, to
the performance of which the first meet-
ing of the new Congress is a period em-
inently appropriate, and which it is now
my purpose to discharge.

Our relations of friendship with the
other nations of the earth, political and
commercial, have been preserved unim-
paired ; and the opportunities to improve
them have been cultivated with anxious
and unremitting attention. A negotia-
tion, upon subjects of high and delicate
interest, with the Government of Great
Britain, has terminated in the adjustment
of some of the questions at issue, upon
satisfactory terms, and the postpone-
ment of others for future discussion and
agreement. The purposes of the Con-
vention, concluded at St. Petersburg, on
the 12th day of July, 1822, under the
mediation of the late Emperor Alexan-
der, have been carried into effect by a
subsequent Convention, concluded at
London on the 13th of November, 1826,
the ratifications of which were exchang-
ed at that place on the 6th day of Feb-
ruary last. A copy of the proclamation
issued on the nineteenth day of March
last, publishing this Convention, is here-
with communicated to Congress. The
sum of twelve hundred and four thou-
sand nine hundred and sixty dollars,
therein stipulated to be paid to the
claimants of indemnity under the first
Article of the Treaty of Ghent, has
been duly received, and the Commission
instituted conformably to the Act of Con-
gress of the 2d of March last, for the
distribution of the indemnity to the per-
sons entitled to receive it, are now in
session, and approaching the consum-
mation of their labor. This final dispo-
sal of one of the most painful topics of
collision between the United States and
Great Britain, not only affords an occa-
sion of gratification to ourselves, but has
had the happy effect in promoting a
friendly disposition, and in so tending as-
teries upon other objects of discussion.
Nor ought it to pass without the tribute
of a frank and cordial acknowledgement
of the magnanimity with which an
honorable nation, by the reparation of
their own wrongs, achieves a triumph
more glorious than any field of blood
can ever bestow.

The Conventions of 3d July, 1815,
and of 20th October, 1818, will expire

by their own limitation on the 20th Octo-
ber, 1828. These have regulated the
direct commercial intercourse between the
United States and Great Britain, upon
terms of the most perfect reciprocity ; and they effected a temporary com-
promise of the respective rights and
claims to territory Westward of the
Rocky Mountains. These arrangements
have been continued for an indefinite
period of time, after the expiration of
the abovementioned Conventions ; leav-
ing each party the liberty of terminating
them, by giving twelve months no-
tice to the other. The radical principle
of all commercial intercourse between
independent nations, is the mutual
interest of both parties. It is the
vital spirit of trade itself ; nor can it be
reconciled to the nature of man, or to
the primary laws of human society, that
any traffic should long be willingly pur-
sued, of which all the advantages are
on one side, and all the burdens on the
other. Treaties of Commerce have
been found, by experience, to be among
the most effective instruments for pro-
moting peace and harmony between na-
tions whose interests, exclusively consid-
ered on either side, are brought into
frequent collisions by competition. In
framing such treaties, it is the duty of
each party, not simply to urge with un-
yielding pertinacity that which suits its
own interest, but to concede liberally to
that which is adapted to the interest of the
other. To accomplish this, little
more is generally required than a sim-
ple observance of the rule of recipro-
city ; and were it possible for the states-
men of one nation, by stratagem and
management, to obtain from the weak-
ness or ignorance of another, an over-
reaching treaty, such a compact would
prove an incentive to war rather than
bond of peace. Our Conventions with
Great Britain are founded upon the prin-
ciples of reciprocity. The commercial
intercourse between the two countries
is greater in magnitude and amount than
between any two other nations on the
globe. It is, for all purposes of benefit
or advantage to both, as precious, and,
in all probability, far more extensive,
than if the parties were still constituent
parts of one and the same nation.—Treaties
between such States, regulating
the intercourse of peace between them,
and adjusting interests of such
transcendent importance to both, which
have been found, in a long experience
of years, mutually advantageous, should
not be lightly cancelled or discontinued.
Two Conventions, for continuing in force
those abovementioned, have been con-
cluded between the Plenipotentiaries of
the two Governments, on the 6th of Au-
gust last, and will be forthwith laid be-
fore the Senate for the exercise of their
constitutional authority concerning them.

In the execution of the Treaties of
Peace, of November, 1782, and Sep-
tember, 1783, between the U. S. and Great
Britain, which terminated the war of our
Independence, a line of
boundary was drawn as the demarcation
of territory between the two countries,
extending over near twenty degrees of
latitude, and ranging over seas, lakes,
and mountains, then very imperfectly
explored, and scarcely opened to the
geographical knowledge of the age. In
the progress of discovery and settlement
by both parties, since that time, sev-
eral questions of boundary, between
their respective Territories, have arisen,
which have been found of exceed-
ingly difficult adjustment. At the close
of the last war with Great Britain, four
of those questions pressed themselves
upon the consideration of the negotia-
tors of the Treaty of Ghent, but with-
out the means of concluding a definite
arrangement concerning them. They
were referred to three separate Com-
missions, consisting of two Commiss-
ers, one appointed by each party, to ex-
amine and decide on their respective
claims. In the event of disagreement
between the Commissioners, it was pro-
vided that they should make reports to
their several Governments ; and that
the reports should finally be referred to
the decision of a Sovereign, the common
friend of both. Of these Commissions,
two have already terminated their ses-
sions and investigations, one by en-
tire and the other by partial agreement.—
The Commissioners of the fifth article
of the Treaty of Ghent have finally dis-
agreed, and made their conflicting re-
ports to their own Governments. But
from these reports a great difficulty has
occurred in making up a question to be
decided by the Arbitrator. This pur-
pose has, however, been effected by a
fourth Convention, concluded at London,
by the Plenipotentiaries of the two Gov-
ernments, on the 29th of September
last. It will be submitted, together with
the others, to the consideration of the
Senate.

While these questions have been pend-

ing, incidents have occurred of conflict-
ing pretensions, and of dangerous character,
upon the territory itself, in dispute
between the two Nations. By a com-
mon understanding between the Govern-
ments, it was agreed, that no exercise of
exclusive jurisdiction, by either party,
while the negotiation was pending,
should change the state of the question
of right, to be definitively settled. Such
collision has, nevertheless, recently taken
place, by occurrences, the precise
character of which has not yet been as-
certained. A communication from the
Governor of the State of Maine, with
accompanying documents, and a corres-
pondence between the Secretary of State
and the Minister of Great Britain,
on this subject, are now communicated.
Measures have been taken to ascertain
the state of the facts more correctly, by
the employment of a special Agent, to visit
the spot where the alleged outrages
have occurred, the result of whose
inquiries, when received, will be trans-
mitted to Congress.

While so many of the subjects of high
interest to the friendly relations between
the two countries have been so far ad-
justed, it is matter of regret that their
views respecting the commercial inter-
course between the United States and
the British Colonial Possessions, have
not equally approximated to a friendly
agreement.

At the commencement of the last ses-
sion of Congress, they were informed of
the sudden and unexpected exclusion, by
the British Government, of access, in
vessels of the U. States, to all their col-
onial ports, except those immediately
bordering upon our own territories. In
the amicable discussions which have
succeeded the adoption of this measure,
which, as it affected harshly the interests
of the United States, became a subject of
expostulation on our part, the principles
upon which its justification has
been placed, have been of a diversified
character. It has been at once ascribed
to a mere recurrence to the old long
established principle of colonial monop-
oly, and at the same time to a feeling of
resentment, because the offers of an Act
of Parliament, opening the colonial ports
upon certain conditions, had not been
grasped at with sufficient eagerness by
an instantaneous conformity to them.
At a subsequent period, it has been inti-
mated that the new exclusion was in re-
sentment, because a prior Act of Parlia-
ment, of 1822, opening certain colonial
ports, under heavy and burdensome re-
strictions, to vessels of the United States,
had not been reciprocated by an admis-
sion of British vessels from the colonies
and their cargoes, without any restriction
or discrimination whatever. But, be the
motive for the interdiction what it may,
the British Government have manifested
no disposition, either by negotiation,
or by corresponding legislative enact-
ments, to recede from it, and we have
been given distinctly to understand, that
neither of the bills which were under
the consideration of Congress, at their last
session, would have been deemed
sufficient, in their concessions, to have
been rewarded by any relaxation from
the British interdiction. It is one of the
inconveniences inseparably connected
with the attempt to adjust, by recipro-
cal legislation, interests of this nature,
that neither party can know what would
be satisfactory to the other ; and that,
after enacting a statute for the avowed
and sincere purpose of conciliation, it
will generally be found utterly inade-
quate to the expectations of the other
party, and will terminate in mutual dis-
appointment.

The session of Congress having ter-
minated without any act upon the sub-
ject, a Proclamation was issued on the
17th of March last, conformably to the
provisions of the 6th section of the Act
of 1st March, 1823, declaring the fact
that the trade and intercourse, author-
ized by the British Act of Parliament,
of 24th June, 1822, between the United
States and the British enumerated colonial
ports, had been, by the subsequent
Acts of Parliament, of 5th July, 1825,
and the order of Council, of 27th July,
1826, prohibited. The effect of this
Proclamation, by the terms of the Act
under which it was issued, has been,
that each and every provision of the Act
concerning Navigation, of 18th April,
1818, and of the Act supplementary thereto,
of 15th May, 1820, revived, and is in full force.
Such, then, is the present condition of the trade, that, useful
as it is to both parties, it can, with a single
momentary exception, be carried on directly by the vessels of neither. That
exception itself is found in a Proclama-
tion of the Governor of the Island of St.
Christopher and of the Virgin Islands,
inviting, for three months from the 28th
of August last, the importation of the
articles of the produce of the United
States, which constitute their export

portion of this trade, in the vessels of
all nations. That period having already
expired, the state of mutual interdiction
has again taken place. The British
Government have not only declined ne-
gotiation upon this subject, but, by the
principle they have assumed with refer-
ence to it, have precluded even the
means of negotiation. It becomes not
the self-respect of the United States, ei-
ther to solicit gratuitous favors, or to
accept as the grant of a favor that for
which an ample equivalent is exacted.
It remains to be determined by the re-
spective Governments, whether the trade
shall be opened by acts of recip-
rocal legislation. It is, in the mean time,
satisfactory to know, that, apart from the
inconveniences resulting from a disturb-
ance of the usual channels of trade
no loss has been sustained by the com-
merce, the navigation, or the revenue
of the United States, and none of mag-
nitude is to be apprehended from this
existing state of mutual interdict.

With the other maritime and commer-
cial Nations of Europe, our intercourse
continues, with little variation. Since
the cessation, by the Convention of 24th
June, 1822, of all discriminating duties
upon the vessels of the United States
and of France, in either country, our
trade with that nation has increased and
is increasing.—A disposition on the part
of France has been manifested to renew
that negotiation ; and, in acceding to
the proposal, we have expressed the
wish that it might be extended to other
objects, upon which a good understand-
ing between the parties would be benefi-
cial to the interests of both. The
origin of the political relations between
the United States and France, is coeval
with the first years of our Independence.
The memory of it is interwoven with
that of our arduous struggle for national
existence. Weakened as it has occa-
sionally been since that time, it can by
no means be forgotten ; and we should
hail with exultation the moment which
should indicate a recollection, equally
friendly in spirit, on the part of France.
A fresh effort has recently been made,
by the Minister of the United States re-
siding at Paris, to obtain a considera-
tion of the just claims of citizens of the
United States to the reparation of wrongs
long since committed, many of them
frankly acknowledged, and all of them
entitled, upon every principle of justice,
to a candid examination. The proposal
last made to the French Government has
been referred to the subject, which has
formed an obstacle to his consideration,
to the determination of a Sovereign,
the common friend of both. To this offer
no definitive answer has yet been re-
ceived ; but the gallant and honorable
spirit which has at all times been the
proud and glory of France, will not ult-
imately permit the demands of innocent
sufferers to be extinguished in the
mere consciousness of the power to re-
ject them.

A new Treaty of Amity, Navigation,
and Commerce, had been concluded with
the Kingdom of Sweden, which will be
submitted to the Senate for their advice
with regard to its ratification. At a
more recent date, a Minister Plenipoten-
tiary from the Hanseatic Republics of
Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen, has been
received, charged with a special
mission for the negotiation of a Treaty
of Amity and Commerce between that
ancient and renowned League and the
United States. This negotiation has ac-
cordingly commenced, and is now in
progress, the result of which will, if
successful, be also submitted to the Sen-
ate for their consideration.

A hope was for a short time enter-
tained, that a treaty of Peace, actually
signed between the Governments of Bu-
enos Ayres and Brazil, would supersede
all further occasion for those collisions
between belligerent pretensions and neutral
rights, which are so commonly the
result of maritime war, and which have
unfortunately disturbed the harmony
of the relations between the United
States and the Brazilian Government.
At their last session, Congress were in-
formed that some of the naval officers
of that Empire had advanced and practised
upon principles in relation to blockades
and to neutral navigation, which
we could not sanction, and which our
commanders found it necessary to resist.
It appears that they have not been sus-
tained by the Government of Brazil it-
self. Some of the vessels, captured under
the assumed authority of these er-
roneous principles, have been restored ;
and we trust that our just expectations
will be realized, that adequate indemnity
will be made to all the citizens of the
United States who have suffered by the
unwarrented captures which the Brazilian
tribunals themselves have pronounced
illegal.

In the diplomatic discussions at Rio de Ja-
neiro, of these wrongs, sustained by citizens
of the United States, and of others which
seemed as if emanating immediately from
that Government itself, the Charge d'Affaires
of the United States, under an impression
that his representations in behalf of the rights
and interests of his countrymen were totally
disregarded and useless, deemed it his duty,
without waiting for instructions, to terminate
his official functions, to demand his passport,
and return to the United States. This move-
ment, dictated by an honest zeal for the honor
and interests of his country, motives which
operated exclusively upon the mind of the
officer who resorted to it, has not been dis-
approved by me. The Brazilian Government,
however, complained of it as a measure for
which no adequate intentional cause had
been given by them ; and upon an explicit
assurance, through their Charge d'Affaires

residing here, that a successor to the late Representative of the United States near that Government the appointment of whom they desired, should be received and treated with the respect due to his character, and that indemnity should be promptly made for all injuries inflicted on citizens of the U. S. or their property, contrary to the laws of nations, a temporary commission as Charge d'Affaires to that country has been issued, which it is hoped will entirely restore the ordinary diplomatic intercourse between the two Governments, and the friendly relations between their respective nations.

Turning from the momentous concerns of our Union, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to those of the deepest interest in the administration of our internal affairs, we find the revenues of the present year corresponding as nearly as might be expected to the anticipations of the last, and presenting an aspect still more favorable in the promise of the next. The balance in the Treasury, on the first of January last, was six millions three hundred and fifty-eight thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighteen cents. The receipts from that day to the 30th of September last, as near as the returns of them yet received can show, amount to sixteen millions eight hundred and eighty-one thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars and thirty-two cents. The receipts of the present quarter, estimated at four millions five hundred and fifteen thousand, added to the above form an aggregate of twenty-one millions four hundred thousand dollars of receipts. The expenditures of the year may perhaps amount to twenty-two millions three hundred thousand dollars, presenting a small excess over the receipts. But, of these twenty-two millions, upwards of six have been applied to the discharge of the principal of the public debt; the whole amount of which, approaching seventy-four millions on the first of January last, will, on the first day of next year, fall short of sixty-seven millions and a half. The balance in the Treasury, on the first of January next, it is expected will exceed five millions four hundred and fifty thousand dollars; a sum exceeding that of the first of January, 1825, though falling short of that exhibited on the first of January last.

It was foreseen that the revenue of the present year would not equal that of the last, which had itself been less than that of the next preceding year. But the hope has been realized which was entertained, that these deficiencies would no wise interrupt the steady operation of the discharge of the public debt by the annual ten millions devoted to that object by the Act of 31 March, 1817.

The amount of duties secured on merchandise imported from the commencement of the year until the 30th of September last, is twenty-one millions two hundred and twenty-six thousand, and the probable amount of that which will be secured during the remainder of the year, is five millions seven hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars forming a sum total of twenty-seven millions. With the allowances for drawbacks, and contingent deficiencies which may occur, though not specifically foreseen, we may safely estimate the receipts of the ensuing year at twenty-two millions three hundred thousand dollars; a revenue for the next, equal to the expenditure of the present year.

The deep solicitude felt by our citizens of all classes throughout the Union for the total discharge of the public debt, will apologize for the earnestness with which I deem it my duty to urge this topic upon the consideration of Congress—of recommending to them again the observance of the strictest economy in the application of the public funds. The depression upon the receipts of the revenue which had commenced with the year 1820, continued with increased severity during the two first quarters of the present year. The returning tide began to flow with the third quarter, and, so far as we can judge from experience, may be expected to continue through the course of the ensuing year. In the meantime, an alleviation from the burden of the public debt will, in the three years, have been effected to the amount of nearly sixteen millions, and the charge of annual interest will have been reduced upwards of one million. But among the maxims of political economy which the Stewards of the public money should never suffer without urgent necessity to be transcended, is that of keeping the expenditures of the year within the limits of its receipts. The appropriations of the two last years, including the yearly ten millions of the sinking fund, have each equalled the promised revenue of the ensuing year. While we foresee with confidence that the public coffers will be replenished from the receipts, as fast as they will be drained by the expenditures, equal in amount to those of the current year, it should not be forgotten that they could ill suffer the exhaustion of larger disbursements.

The condition of the Army, and of all the branches of the public service under the superintendence of the Secretary of War, will be seen by the report from that officer, and the documents with which it is accompanied.

During the course of the last Summer, a detachment of the Army has been usefully and successfully called to perform their appropriate duties. At the moment when the Commissioners appointed for carrying into execution certain provisions of the Treaty of August 19th, 1825, with various tribes of the Northwestern Indians, were about to arrive at the appointed place of meeting, the unprovoked murder of several citizens, and other acts of unprovoked hostility, committed by a party of the Winnebago tribe, one of those associated in the treaty, followed by indications of a menacing character, among other tribes of the same region, rendered necessary an immediate display of the defensive and protective force of the Union in that quarter. It was accordingly exhibited by the immediate and concerted movements of the Governors of the State of Illinois and of the Territory of Michigan, an' competent levies of militia under their authority, with a corps of seven hundred men of United States' troops, under the command of General Atkinson, who, at the call of Governor Cass, immediately repaired to the scene of danger, from their station at St. Louis. Their presence dispelled the alarms of our fellow-citizens on the borders, and overawed the hostile purposes of the Indians. The perpetrators of the murders were surrendered to the authority and operation of our laws, and every appearance of purposeful hostility from those Indian tribes has subsided.

Although the present organization of the Army, and the administration of its various branches of service, are, upon the whole, satisfactory, they are yet susceptible of much improvement in particular, some of which have been introduced to the consideration of Congress, and others are now first presented in the Rep. of the Secretary of War.

The expediency of providing for additional numbers of officers in the two Corps of Engineers will, in some degree, depend upon

the number and extent of the objects of national importance upon which Congress may think it proper that surveys should be made, conformably to the act of the 30th of April, 1824. Of the surveys which, before the last session of Congress, had been made under the authority of that act, reports were made:

1. Of the Board of Internal Improvement, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.
2. On the continuance of the National Road from Cumberland to the tide waters within the District of Columbia.
3. On the continuation of the National Road from Canton to Zanesville.
4. On the location of the National Road from Zanesville to Columbus.
5. On the continuation of the same Road to the Seat of Government in Missouri.
6. On a Post Road from Baltimore to Philadelphia.
7. Of a survey of Kennebec river, (in part.)
8. On a National Road from Washington to Buffalo.
9. On the survey of Saugatuck harbor and river.
10. On a Canal from Lake Pontchartrain to the Mississippi river.
11. On surveys at Edgartown, Newburyport, and Hyannis harbor.
12. On survey of La Plaisance Bay, in the Territory of Michigan.

And reports are now prepared, and will be submitted to Congress.

On surveys of the Peninsula of Florida, to ascertain the practicability of a canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico, across that Peninsula; and also, of the country between the Bays of Mobile and Pensacola, with the view of connecting them together by a canal;

On surveys of a route for a canal to connect the waters of James and Great Kanawha rivers;

On the survey of the Swash in Pamlico Sound, and that of Cape Fear below the town of Wilmington, in North Carolina;

On the survey of the Muscle Shoals, in the Tennessee river, and for a route for a contemplated communication between the Hiwassee and Coosa rivers, in the State of Alabama.

Other reports of surveys, upon objects pointed out by the several acts of Congress of the last and preceding sessions, are in the progress of preparation, and most of them may be completed before the close of this session. All the officers of both corps of Engineers, with several other persons duly qualified, have been constantly employed upon these services, from the passage of the act of 30th April, 1824, to this time. Were no other advantage to accrue to the country from their labors than the fund of topographical knowledge which they have collected and communicated, that alone would have been a profit to the Union more than adequate to all the expenditures which have been devoted to the object; but the appropriations for the repair and continuation of the Cumberland Road, for the construction of various other roads, for the removal of obstructions from the Rivers and harbors, for the erection of Light-houses, Beacons, Piers, and Buoys, and for the completion of Canals undertaken by individual associations, but needing the assistance of means and resources more comprehensive than individual enterprise can command, may be considered rather as treasures laid up from the contributions of the present age, for the benefit of posterity, than as unrequited applications of the accruing revenues of the nation. To such objects of permanent improvement to the condition of the country, of real addition to the wealth as well as to the comfort of the People by whose exertions, *we have done*, effected, from three to four millions of the annual income of the nation have, by laws enacted at the three most recent sessions of Congress, been applied, without intrenching upon the necessities of the Treasury; without adding a dollar to the taxes or debts of the community; without suspending even the steady and regular discharge of the debts contracted in former days; which, within the same three years, have been diminished by the amount of nearly sixteen millions of dollars.

The same observations are, in a great degree, applicable to the appropriations made for fortifications upon the coasts and harbors of the United States, for the maintenance of the Military Academy at West Point, and for the various objects under the superintendence of the Department of the Navy. The Report of the Secretary of the Navy, and those from the subordinate branches of both the Military Departments, exhibit to Congress, in minute detail, the present condition of the public establishments dependent upon them, the execution of the acts of Congress relating to them, and the views of the officers engaged in the several branches of the service, concerning the improvements which may tend to their perfection. The fortification of the Coasts, and the gradual increase and improvement of the Navy, are parts of a great system of national defense, which has been upwards of ten years in progress, and which for a series of years to come, will continue to claim the constant and persevering protection and superintendence of the legislative authority. Among the measures which have emanated from these principles, the Act of the last Session of Congress for the gradual improvement of the Navy, holds a conspicuous place. The collection of timber for the future construction of vessels of war; the preservation and reproduction of the species of timber peculiarly adapted to that purpose; the construction of Dry Docks for the use of the Navy; the erection of a Marine Railway for the repair of public ships; and the improvement of the Navy Yards for the preservation of the public property deposited in them; have all received from the Executive the attention required by that Act; and will continue to receive it, steadily proceeding towards the execution of all its purposes. The establishment of a Naval Academy, furnishing the means of theoretic instruction to the youths who devote their lives to the service of their country upon the ocean, still solicits the sanction of the Legislature. Practical seamanship and the art of navigation may be acquired upon the cruises of the squadrons which, from time to time are despatched to distant seas; but a competent knowledge, even of the art of ship building, the higher mathematics and astronomy, the literature which can place our officers on a level of polished education with the officers of other maritime nations; the knowledge of the laws, municipal and national, which, in their intercourse with foreign States and their Governments, are continually called into operation; and above all, that acquaintance with the principles of honor and justice, with the higher obligations of morals, and of general law, human and divine, which constitute the great distinction between the warrior patriot, and the licensed robber and pirate; these can be systematically taught and eminently acquired only in a permanent

school, stationed upon the shore, and provided with the teachers, the instruments, and the books, conversant with and adapted to the communication of the principles of these respective sciences to the youthful and inquiring mind.

The report from the Postmaster General exhibits the condition of that Department as highly satisfactory for the present, and still more promising for the future. Its receipts for the year ending the first of July last amounted to one million four hundred and seventy-three thousand five hundred and fifty-one dollars, and exceeded its expenditures by upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. It cannot be an over-sanguine estimate to predict that, in less than ten years, of which one half have elapsed, the receipts will have been more than doubled. In the mean time, a reduced expenditure upon established routes has kept pace with increased facilities of public accommodation, and additional services have been obtained at reduced rates of compensation. Within the last year, the transportation of the mail in stages has been greatly augmented.—The number of Post Offices has been increased to seven thousand; and it may be anticipated that, while the facilities of intercourse between fellow-citizens, in person or by correspondence, will soon be carried to the door of every villager in the Union, a yearly surplus of revenue will accrue, which may be apportioned as the wisdom of Congress, under the exercise of their constitutional powers, may devise for the further establishment and improvement of the public roads, or by adding still further to the facilities in the transportation of the mails. Of the indications of the prosperous condition of our country, none can be more pleasing than those presented by the multiplying relations of personal and intimate intercourse between the citizens of the Union dwelling at the remotest distances from each other.

Among the subjects which have heretofore occupied the earnest solicitude and attention of Congress, is the management and disposal of that portion of the property of the Nation which consists of the public lands. The acquisition of them, made at the expense of the whole Union, not only in treasure but in blood, marks a right of property in them equally extensive. By the report and statements from the General Land Office, now communicated, it appears that, under the present Government of the United States, a sum little short of thirty-three millions of dollars has been paid from the common Treasury for that portion of this property which has been purchased from France and Spain, and for the extinction of the aboriginal titles. The amount of lands acquired is near two hundred and sixty millions of acres, of which, on the first of January, 1826, about one hundred and thirty-nine millions of acres had been surveyed, and little more than nineteen millions of acres had been sold.—The amount paid into the Treasury by the purchasers of the lands sold is not yet equal to the sums paid for the whole, but leaves a small balance to be refunded; the proceeds of the sales of the lands have long been pledged to the creditors of the Nation; a pledge from which we have reason to hope that they will in a very few years be redeemed.

The system upon which this great National interest has been managed was the result of long, anxious, and persevering deliberation; matured and modified by the progress of our population, and the lessons of experience, it has been hitherto eminently successful.—More than nine-tenths of the lands still remain the common property of the Union, the appropriation and disposal of which are sacred trusts in the hands of Congress. Of the lands sold, a considerable part were conveyed under extended credits, which, in the vicissitudes and fluctuations in the value of lands, and of their produce, became progressively burdensome to the purchasers. It can never be the interest or the policy of the Nation to wring from its own citizens the reasonable profits of their industry and enterprise, by holding them to the rigorous import of disastrous engagements. In March, 1821, a debt of twenty-two millions of dollars, due by 50 pupils. His qualifications, as an instructor, were of an high order, and the children improved more under his tuition than they had ever done before. He again refused the most earnest solicitations of the parents to be allowed to pay for his board and the incidental expenses of his school, permitting them only to furnish the wood and schoolroom, himself gratuitously supplying the scholars with nearly all the books necessary in their studies. The inhabitants, with becoming politeness, never pressed the disclosure of the name of the individual to whom they were so much indebted, and he left them at the close of his school, entirely ignorant whether he possessed any other designation than the initials by which he had uniformly been known. Letters, &c. directed to him, bore only the superscription to Mr. "A. B." He was a young gentleman of irreproachable and amiable manners, and possessing a well cultivated mind.

There are various other subjects, of deep interest to the whole Union, which have heretofore been recommended to the consideration of Congress, as well by my predecessors as under the impression of the duties devolving upon me, by myself. Among these are the debt, rather of justice than gratitude, to the surviving warriors of the Revolutionary War; the extension of the Judicial Administration of the Federal Government to those extensive and important members of the Union, which, having risen into existence since the organization of the present Judiciary establishment, now constitute at least one-third of its territory, power, and population; and the formation of a more effective and uniform system for the government of the Militia; and the amelioration, in some form or modification, of the diversified and often oppressive codes relating to insolvency. Amidst the multiplicity of topics of great national concernment, which may recommend themselves to the calm and patriotic deliberations of the Legislature, it may suffice to say, that, on these, and all other measures, which may receive their sanction, my hearty co-operation will be given, conformably to the duties enjoined upon me, and under the sense of all the obligations prescribed by the Constitution.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
Washington, December 4, 1827.

DOMESTIC.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.
MODEST BENEVOLENCE.

We observed, the other day, in the Newport Mercury, under date of Oct. 18, the following advertisement:

"A person offers to teach a school in Coventry, four months, without any compensation, and supply the same school with an instructress five months, at his own expense.—A letter directed to A. B. New-lipswich, New Hampshire, and conveyed by mail, will be faithfully regarded.

We cannot willingly remain silent in reference to the disinterested conduct of this individual designated as A. B. though it would give us cause of sincere regret, if the relation of the following facts, which we derived from the Representatives of the towns alluded to, should in the slightest degree be unacceptable to one who has for so long a period, practised upon the maxim, which teacheth the truly benevolent when they do a good action, to let not the left hand know what the right hand doeth.—Such examples are so rare that the benefit of them ought not to be withheld from the public.

In 1824, an advertisement similar to the above, purporting that a person would teach a school gratuitously in West Greenwich, in that State, induced some gentleman in that town to write to A. B. at the place designated, expressing a desire to avail themselves of his offer. Soon after an individual arrived in West Greenwich, and opened a school, which he taught in the best manner for three months, refusing to receive any compensation, and even insisting on paying his board and other incidental expenses, which those whose children had been benefitted by his instructions, were solicitous to relieve him from. The instructor was only known by the appellation of Mr. "A. B." and the Master; and at the end of the school he departed, leaving his best wishes with the people. The following winter, 1825, the same offer was made by A. B. to teach a school in Richmond—on application by letter, directed to Brattleborough, Vt. He was immediately written to, agreeably to the direction, and soon after opened his school in Richmond, which was continued for three months, and which gave more satisfaction to the parents than any school ever taught in the town. The instructor, not only refused all pecuniary consideration, and insisted on bearing his own expenses, but, on leaving the place, put \$16 into the hands of a female who had attended his school, and was qualified for the task, as a compensation for her continuing to keep the school through the summer months, which was accordingly done.—Last year, the same benevolent gentleman, whose real name had not been ascertained, gave notice that he would teach a school in Hopkinton if written to, at Amherst, N. H.—Col. Barber, of that place, immediately wrote to directed, and the gentleman soon arrived. His school was attended by upwards of

50 pupils. His qualifications, as an instructor, were of an high order, and the children improved more under his tuition than they had ever done before. He again refused the most earnest solicitations of the parents to be allowed to pay for his board and the incidental expenses of his school, permitting them only to furnish the wood and schoolroom, himself gratuitously supplying the scholars with nearly all the books necessary in their studies. The inhabitants, with becoming politeness, never pressed the disclosure of the name of the individual to whom they were so much indebted, and he left them at the close of his school, entirely ignorant whether he possessed any other designation than the initials by which he had uniformly been known. Letters, &c. directed to him, bore only the superscription to Mr. "A. B." He was a young gentleman of irreproachable and amiable manners, and possessing a well cultivated mind.

BELFAST, (Me.) Dec. 5.
OUTRAGE.—On Thanksgiving evening a loaded musket was discharged by some villain into the dwelling house occupied by Capt. John M'Keen, of this village; the ball entered a room passing very

near Mrs. M'Keen, and went into a brazier.

A new saw mill, at the head of the tide in this town, owned by Mr. John T. Poor, was burnt on the night of the 21st. No insurance.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—The Le Roy Gazette of Thursday last, gives the following account of a melancholy event which occurred in the west part of that town on the 22d ult. "The house of Mr. Elizer Hinsdale was consumed by fire, and his wife and two children perished in the flames. Mrs. Hinsdale had been deranged for a number of months, and was confined in a small room in the house separated from a fire place by a plank partition with small crevices to admit the warmth. She had, in past years, had similar turns of derangement, and at such times was generally disposed to mischief. It is presumed that she set fire to the house, as she had in the early part of that evening and at other times threatened to do it. The probability is, that she communicated with the fire by means of a line of straws from her bed as she had before, been discovered attempting to do it. Mr. H. had lain down, in his clothes, in an adjoining room, to rest for a short time, and upon awaking found the room in which his wife was confined in flames. He attempted to enter it, but was repulsed by the flames. He then endeavored to reach the chamber where his children slept, and was met by his daughter, thirteen years old bearing her younger sister in her arms, who effected their escape. Before he could proceed any farther the stairs gave way, and immediately after, the roof fell in; and he was compelled to relinquish any further rescue, and leave the two remaining girls, aged seven and three years, to the flames. A young woman and small boy who were in other parts of the house escaped with great difficulty. No property, not even an article of clothing was saved. Mr. H. was severely burned upon his head and hands.

Mr. Hinsdale was, when rational, a woman of superior talents and an accomplished mind. She was a worthy member of the Presbyterian church and an adornment to her profession."

FEMALE ENTITLED TO VOTE.—The Western Carolinian has discovered that females can vote in the several towns which are represented in the House of Commons of this State, under the 9th section of the Constitution, which provides that all "persons possessed of a freehold in any town in this state having a right of representation," &c. shall be entitled to a vote for a member to represent such town in the House of Commons." The word "persons" was no doubt accidentally used for "freemen," as in the 7th and 8th sections; for we can see no reason why females should be permitted to vote in the towns and not in the counties.—Fayette Obs.

STEAM CARRIAGE.—It seems, from the following paragraph, that the steam carriage of which we have heard so much, is likely, after all, to answer.—The Shelburne Mercury says, "A gentleman has contracted with Mr. Gurney, of London, for a supply of his patent steam carriages, which the contractor intends to run between London, Bath, and Bristol, for the conveyance of passengers and goods."—London Pa.

JOHN McNAMARA, was on Tuesday convicted in the Court of Sessions of biting off the forefinger of Mr. Smith, and attempting to take a mouthful from the leg of Mrs. Smith. He amputated one finger of Mr. Smith's hand, and was in the act of clawing out an eye, when Mrs. Smith flew to the rescue of her husband, and was saved in the attempt from the loss of the calf of her leg solely by the folds of her stocking. Mr. Smith produced, in the Court, his disengaged finger in a bottle.—N. Y. Amer.

THE DUEL.—The Grand jury yesterday found bills for misdemeanor against Messrs. Barton, Asbury, McLeod, and Dr. Pennell, charged with being concerned in the late duel which resulted in the death of Mr. Graham.

We understand that a bill for murder would lie, the wound being inflicted in another state. The opinion of the Judge was, that an action for murder could only be brought in the state where the wound was inflicted.

FIRE.—The house of Mr. John Hall, near Camden, S. C. has been lately burned. His wife was absent at a spring, having left two children in the house, one 8 years old the other an infant, in a pallet near the fire; she returned in time to get the children out of the house, but the youngest was so much burned that it survived only about an hour and a half.

The house of Mr. Elizur Hinsdale, at Le Roy, N. Y. has been destroyed by fire, and his wife, and two female children were burnt to death.—His wife, who was deranged, is supposed to have set fire to the house.

The Rev. Phineas Crandall, of the Methodist persuasion, has issued proposals for publishing at Augusta, Me. a semi-monthly paper, of half the size of our common newspaper, to be called the *Genius of Temperance*.

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THE PHILADELPHIA MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

We have received the two first numbers of

this work published by Mr. Judah Dobson.

We are highly pleased with its contents, as

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end it to readers of every class, as the editor

observes that, " Wit and Humor are of no

small importance in literature as well as life,

and we shall always be happy to welcome to

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY,
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1827.

THE EASTERN ARGUS.

The *Eastern Argus* in reply to some remarks of ours in a former number, on the inconsistent and anti-Republiscan course of that paper, under its present "political advisers," has come out in its usual strain of invective and denunciation. The *Editor* has not done us the justice to copy our remarks, that his readers might have the opportunity of judging between our text and his commentary. We, in common with many other *Republican* editors, are denounced as federalists, and as exerting our influence to build up the ruins of ancient federalism. Now, as this charge so palpably contradicts the evidence of our own senses, we cannot ourselves credit it, and as it is manifestly in defiance of the whole tenor of our paper, we do not believe it will gain credit with our readers. No—we ever have and ever shall maintain the doctrine of Republicanism; but we shall maintain it in consistency with common sense and common honesty, and will never be knowingly made the dupes of "advisers," who, while they are openly singing *hymns* to Republicanism, are secretly crucifying all its essential principles.

The *Argus* says that "almost every paper in New-England, instituted by federalists, supports Mr. Adams, while all the principal republican papers within the same boundaries, are for Gen. Jackson." If the *Argus* "advisers" do not know that they are wrong in this assertion, we will convince them of their error. We will instance in Massachusetts and Maine, papers which are known, and ever have been known, as *republican* papers, which are devoted to the cause of Mr. Adams.—The Boston Chronicle and Patriot, the oldest democratic paper in New-England, is decidedly in the interest of Mr. Adams, so is the Essex Register, and National *Egis*, both old papers, and *always* democratic, while on the other hand, the Boston Gazette, and Salem Gazette, two of the oldest *federal* papers, are united with the *Argus* in the interest of the opposition. Will the *Argus* dare to denounce the *Halocell Advocate* as a federal paper? We know that it will not; and yet the *Advocate* supports Mr. Adams with distinguished zeal and ability. We select the *Advocate* only, of the numerous republican papers in Maine, which support Mr. Adams, because it is an old *republican* paper, and out of the Counties of Cumberland and York, has a much greater influence than the *Eastern Argus*.

If we should not be thought too presumptuous, we would beg the favor of the *Argus*, to point us to any old republican paper in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont or Maine, which supports the cause of Gen. Jackson. We may be mistaken, but we think we are not, in saying that there is none.—We have not room for more on this subject to-day, our feelings would not permit us to say less. We acknowledge no dictation in the course we shall pursue. We hope, so long as we manage a public journal, we shall be enabled to be impartial, independent, and above all, to be honest. When we find that the cause we have espoused cannot be supported but by a resort to unmeaning declamation, to obsolete epithets and calling of hard names, we shall be very contented to see it go down.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We this day give our readers the Message of President Adams to the two branches of the National Legislature. It will be found an able and unvarnished expose of our foreign and domestic concerns. It will not be necessary for us to suggest, what our readers can, not fail to discover from the perusal of this document, that it presents a most happy and prosperous state of our national affairs. If the document be true, (and that it is, the experience of every observing individual in the Nation must be witness,) the conclusion is irresistible, that at no period, since the Declaration of Independence, have we had stronger reason for contentment, than at the present. Still happy and contented as we might and ought to be, it cannot be disguised that we are far from being an united people. If, as a nation, we are in danger, it cannot be manifested to the most superficial inquirers, that we are not to look for its cause in any circumstances of political adversity, but in those intestine feuds, which, notwithstanding the efforts of artful and unprincipled ambition, in seasons of the highest political prosperity.

Whatever be the destiny of the present administration, whether it continues the usual period, or be limited to four years, history cannot fail to do it justice; and a future day will show, if we cannot now perceive it, that the Presidency of John Quincy Adams possesses all the excellent traits of the respective reigns of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe.

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our shrine a genuine son of Momus. It is our design to insert occasional notices, of Sciences and the Arts." Judging from these two numbers which are before us, as specimens of the work, we think that the editors will redeem their pledge, thus given to the public. We will receive subscriptions for the work at the publishers prices.

CONGRESS.

At our last dates from Washington, Congress had done but little business. The House of Representatives adjourned over from Thursday the 6th, to Monday the 10th instant in order to give the Speaker time to make the appointment of the Standing Committee, the Senate also adjourned to meet at the same time. We shall give an account of every thing which we think will be of interest to our readers, which may be done by this body during its Session.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. BARTON, you will please to insert the following in your paper, as it may be a hint "in due season" to these who make it a constant practice of taking a morning dram under a false notion of its medical utility.

MODERATE DRINKING LEADS TO INTEMPERANCE.

The late discussions and publications on the grave subject of intemperance, have not brought to notice a single fact or sentence so important as that which we have just copied as the topic for a few remarks. This importance is equally great whether we regard the habit as a leading cause of intemperance or its discontinuance as a most influential means of its suppression. That this opinion is but too well founded, the experience of many, and the observation of all, who have observed but a part of what has been going on about them, will unequivocally prove. Men do not generally arrive suddenly at the last stage of any vicious indulgence; it is the occasional and permitted gratification which ends in excess and ruin.

So it is in the use of ardent spirit; most drunkards have been in their day, and in many instances for a long day, but moderate drinkers, and during all this period they have intended never to exceed the bounds of safe and allowable indulgence.

The idea that a little brandy, gin, rum, nayou, or any other spirituous potion, can be frequently, perhaps daily, taken with impunity, —when carried into effect will ever prove as it ever has done, a most prolific source of intemperance. Multitudes of men, and not a few women, too numerous indeed to think of, otherwise temperate, regular and even commendable in their modes of life, —by this apparently harmless, though most insidious gratification, have been ensnared and destroyed. By this indulgence, too, the practice we deplore, is made familiar to the young, and thus situated, how can the young be made to view the practice as they ought? Can the child be supposed to regard the liquor he sees a parent drink as a poison? Can he view a beverage which he sees to be considered as the symbol of hospitality, and as a means of social enjoyment, as full of danger, and leading to the loss of all that is dear in possession or bright in prospect? Here, too, we see the influence of example, and the weight of responsibility resting not on parents only, but on every individual in society whose conduct affects unfavorably the moral principles and habits of others. And what bad man, living among men, is low and obscure as not to incur more or less of this frightful responsibility.

Another idea which tends to justify this practice of moderate drinking, is a persuasion that a little spirit is good for health, of those who are well without it. All history and living testimony, as given by correct observers, and by all whose judgment is not perverted by a vice which they are determined to defend and indulge, are totally opposed to this sentiment. Another idea, not less destitute of all truth, is an opinion that some degree of excitement and exhilaration from some artificial stimulant is required to enable laborers, sailors, mechanics, &c. to put forth the greatest muscular strength of which they are capable.

That a man or number of men may for a time move briskly, and for a short period perform more labor, when under a certain degree of unnatural elevation of spirit, we will not undertake to deny. But that men for a long period, for the whole of life for example, will perform more work of any kind, whether muscular mental or mixed, for any degree of excitement from spirit of any kind, is entirely opposed to the conviction of those persons who are best qualified to judge. We mean men who have had

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE FLOWER.

Specimen of the lights and shadows of a WANDERER'S LIFE,

Far in a wild, where Nature sat sublime,
Retir'd from scenes of busy, bustling life—
Where awfully the rugged mountains frown'd
That seem'd, like guards, to keep the world
at bay—

Where sigh'd the winds in deep, sepulchral
tones,
Through pines that seem'd coeval with their
hills,

It grew: and, oh, it was a lovely flower!
I saw it, when 'twas putting forth its sweets,
Its lovely tints expanding to the view.
In garden or parterre 'n'er grew such flower.
So fragile, soft and delicate its frame,
That Heaven's own gentlest breath too
rough appear'd

To visit with a kiss its tender cheek.

Such fragrance it exhal'd, methought it
seem'd

To breathe, as if 'twere animate, and fill'd
With mind. It look'd as if 'twere innocence
Herself; in person come, with pure intent,
To breath her spirit into mortal hearts.

Personified the virtues in it seem'd,
There white-robd' Chastity all smiling sat,
By confidence upheld, and kept her throne;
While downcast Modesty, with blushing
cheek,

Retiring, hid herself among the leaves.
And there—but, hold! let me no more de-
scribe;

For 'twas a flower beyond description fair;
And not for earth, but heaven, it seem'd de-
sign'd.

A while, (and 'twas a pleasing task,) 'twas
mine

To tend this precious flower, to watch its
growth,

And draw its latent beauties forth to view.
I've gaz'd on it by day, and dream'd by night;

For, odours it sent forth, that, entering in,
The heart did cleanse, refine and purify,
The virtuous, still more purely virtuous made,
While vice, abash'd, in silence turn'd away.

'Twere thought, 'what pity, such a beauteous
flower'

Should "blush unseen" in wilderness like this;
Where poisons reptiles, blights and mildews
dwell,

Its worth unknown, its beauties unadmir'd!
Perhaps some rude, ungracious, impious hand
Shall pluck thee, blooming, from thy parent
stem,

To fade and die on some unworthy breast!—

* * * * *

* * * * *

It was but a tear—a single silent tear—
Deride it, none; for, 'twas an holy drop,
More precious than Potosi's richest mines,
All pure and warm, forth from a feeling heart;

Nor could have stain'd the flower it fell upon.

"Thou, Lord, hast made us—then alone art
good:

If weakness is a sin, forgive this tear;

Nor ever give me heart less soft than this:

For, oh! 'tis pleasant often thus to sin—

Thus to lament anticipated woe;

And, unresisting, yield to feeling's sway?

The hour arriv'd—I look'd a last adieu—

It wav'd its head; its odours rose on high,

As if anticipating Heaven's design,

"Protect this flower, all-gracious Heaven, I
cried—

Fate gave the word; reluctant, I obey'd,

And onward took my melancholy way.

W. B.

Dixfield, Dec. 1827.

VARIETY.

EEFFECTS OF FRIGHT.

We are indebted to the Boston Spectator for the extracts below. The writer observes, "the following circumstance I know to be a fact. It was wrote by a lady of undoubted veracity, who was on the spot when the affair occurred, and may serve as a warning to those who are fond of comedy, which too often turn out a tragedy."

In the town of Hampton, in Middlesex, Eng., a spot celebrated on account of the stately palace erected there by the magnificent Cardinal Woolsey, was kept, some years since, a young ladies' boarding school. A Miss Courtenay, the only child of immensely wealthy parents, in the county of Hampshire, was one of the scholars. To prevent her suffering through life, from the morbid cowardice to which, from nature and education, the softer sex are much prone, her parents and teachers had taken unrestrained pains not only to brace her mind against the terrors of imagination, but of those terrifying realities that flesh is heir to. They succeeded effectually, little dreaming poor weak-sighted mortals as we are, that this very acquirement would one day prove fatal to her.

Matilda Courtenay was about sixteen, amiable, accomplished, and as lovely in her person as the fabled Hours. Her disposition was gay as that of the larks—all buoyancy and life. It was not long ere the young ladies in the school discovered this trait of fearlessness in her character, for Matilda had been so praised by her doting parents for its possession, that she lost no opportunity of displaying it on every possible occasion. Many were the tricks resorted to by her companions with the idea of frightening her, such as starting upon her from a place of concealment; making figures with vile physiognomies painted on them, and placing them upon her bed—perhaps a mischievous one concealed beneath the bedstead, would seize her foot as she was stepping into it. At other times, Dolly, the maid, would be hired to get upon the roof and throw brick-bats down the chimney.—But all was in vain—her listening tormentors heard no sound save that of a chuckle or a burst of joyous laughter. Almost wearied with the continued failure of their experiments, they at length hit upon an expedient to frighten the innocent girl by *compte de main*. Miss Courtenay had been to visit her parents, but was expected at Hampton that night. A student of medicine, in the neighbor-

hood, was prevailed upon to bring secretly in the evening a skeleton to the school.—The hope at length of frightening Miss Courtenay weakened their own fears in handling this otherwise appalling subject. They fastened it with the tester within the curtains, at the foot of the bed, so as to conceal it effectually from her observation: but with the conviction that the moment the bed should be shaken, by her getting into it, the figure would fall upon her. Matilda did not reach Hampton till bedtime, but in more than usually gay spirits retired to her apartment, saying to her loved, but mischievous companions, "good night dear girls, good night; I have got back, and to-morrow we shall have a fine game at romps—good night;" and with a bound was out of sight.

There was a cause, nay two of them, for Matilda's heightened spirits. Henry Melmoth, the companion of her childhood, and her beau ideal of all that was perfect in mankind, had brought her down in his carriage and four, and had whispered something agreeable in her ear, and more had "looked unutterable things." Besides, Matilda was by nature benevolent, and her parents, aware that she would make no ill use of it, had given her a plentiful supply of pocket money—and she might build castles in the moon, think of Henry undisturbed, and in her mind's eye dispose of her wealth on the morrow. With this sweetest and most delightful feeling of humanity, the desire of performing kind actions, Matilda, after praying as fervently as a girl of sixteen could be expected to pray, jumped into bed, and lest I enter into temptation.

HULL BARTON.

FROM THE BOSTON GALAXY.

JOE STRICKLAND—AGAIN.

Masse Chew Sits October the 20th one thousand eight hundred & 20 seven

Those Tickets having for their last three figures 082, are prizes of \$100
Those Tickets having for their last three figures 311, or 608, are prizes of \$50
Those Tickets having for their last two figures 91, 90, 94, 25, 78, are prizes of \$4
All tickets whose last figure is 3, 7, 5, being the three last drawn different white balls, each \$3.

P. VARNUM, J. P. BOYD, N. MITCHELL, Managers.
Portland, Dec. 8, 1827.

MANAGERS'

OFFICIAL PRIZE LIST

OF The Drawing of the Cumber-land and Oxford Canal Lottery, Class No. 18, at the Town Hall, in Portland, Dec. 8, 1827.

2,294 is entitled to \$1,500.

1,766 is \$900

4,713 is 900

5,625 is 800

3405 is 800

6483 is 800

Those Tickets having for their last three figures 082, are prizes of \$100
Those Tickets having for their last three figures 311, or 608, are prizes of \$50
Those Tickets having for their last two figures 91, 90, 94, 25, 78, are prizes of \$4
All tickets whose last figure is 3, 7, 5, being the three last drawn different white balls, each \$3.

P. VARNUM, J. P. BOYD, N. MITCHELL, Managers.
Portland, Dec. 8, 1827.

HULL BARTON.

HIGHLY INTERESTING

TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that Anderson's Convalescent Pectoral Powders have, from an extensive use for 8 years past, proved themselves to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and other afflictions of the breast and lungs leading to Consumption. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this Healing Balsam, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, some of which will accompany each bottle, that will satisfy even the most unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine in cases of long standing, in which other medicine had produced no favorable effects, and where the most skilful physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few will be greatly relieved by the use of them. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility, or even seated consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine considering their virtues.

A new and fresh supply of the above medicine in WHOLE and HALF bottles just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by ASA BARTON, Agent.

Dec. 13.

STRAY STEER.

STRAYED from the

subscriber, about four weeks since, a likely red

two year old STEER,

the horns rather turned

in. Whoever will give information respecting said STEER, to the subscriber, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

SAMUEL CROCKETT.

Hebron Dec. 10, 1827.

EYE WATER.

JUST received and for sale at the

Oxford Bookstore, Doct. Thompson's celebrated EYE WATER.

Sept. 12.

ASA BARTON, AGENT,

AT THE

OXFORD BOOKSTORE,

NORWAY, MAINE,

HAS FOR SALE,

Morses, Cummings, Adams, Gold-

smiths, and Woodbridge's Geographies,

and Atlases; English Readers; Under-

standing Readers; Students Companion;

Murray's Introduction to the English

Reader; Columbian Reader; Scot's

Lessons; Columbian Orator; Whelby's

Compend of History; American

Preceptor; Art of Reading; Scientific

Class Book; Leavitt's Easy Lessons;

Columbian Class Book; Primary Class

Book; Walkers, Perrys, and Johnson's

Dictionarys; Kinnes, Bezouts, and

Walshes' Arithmetics; Murray's, Fisks,

Chessmans, and Ingerson's Grammars;

Murray's Exercises; Child's first Book;

Webster's and Goodale's Spelling Books;

Bascom's writing Books; Common

writing, and Cyphering Books; Slates;

Pencils, &c. &c. With a variety of other

SCHOOL BOOKS not here enumerated

—which will be sold on fair terms.

The customers of the Oxford

Bookstore, are respectfully informed

that they will be supplied with School

Books and Stationery, at cheap prices.

* * Orders attended to the same as on

personal application. All Books sent on

orders that do not suit as to quality or

price, may be returned, and the money

will be refunded.

Dec. 12.

JUST received a new and large as-

sortment of Green and White Spec-

tales, from 25 cents to \$1.00 per pair.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

November 14.

JUST received and for sale at the

Oxford Bookstore, by the dozen

or single,

KINNE'S ARITHMETIC,

SIXTH EDITION,

With Questions, by

DANIEL ROBINSON.

MAINE FARMER'S ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1828.

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by the Gross, Dozen or Single.

Traders supplied on liberal terms.

Sold also at retail by Thomas Crocker, Esq; Ebenezer Drake, Maj. John Dennett, Moses Morse & Hall, Lewis H. Stowell, Oren Shaw, Paris, Mr. Nathan Atwood, Nathaniel Harlow, Esq. Buckfield, John R. Briggs, Esq. Woodstock, Increase Robinson, William Cox, Jeremiah Mitchell, and James Crockett, Norway.

JUST received for subscribers at the Oxford Bookstore, by ASA BARTON, who is Agent for the publishers in Philadelphia,

THE AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW,

No. 1, 2, 3.

CONTENTS OF NO. III.

I. Theory of Ships. Theorie du Navire, par le Marquis de Potorat, Chevalier de Ponte Royal et Militaire de St. Louis, Capitaine de Vaisseau, &c.

II. Historical Romance. York-Town. A Historical Romance.